

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

S6430-2A



SEPTEMBER DATA
1985

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

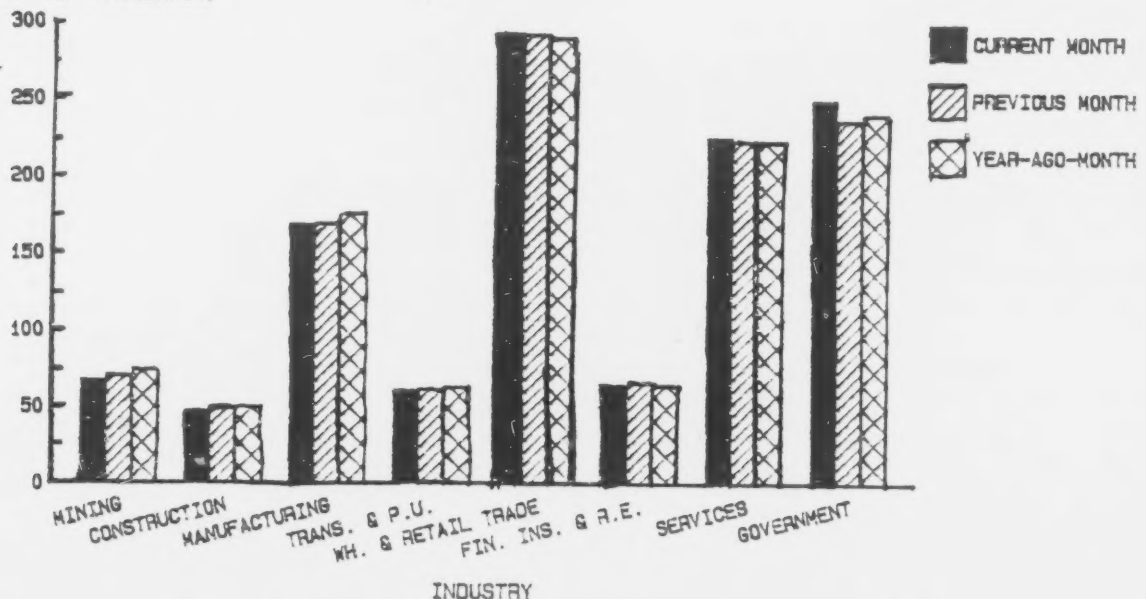
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during September totaled 1,449,600 according to the latest estimates based on the place-of-residence or current population survey method. This compared to the revised August estimate of 1,444,700 or a modest 4,900 gain during the latest 30-day period. Employment gains of 10,400 by wage and salary workers, combined with 6,300 more jobs in agriculture, more than offset the 7,600 job loss estimated for the domestic service-self employed-unpaid family worker group. Comparisons of of annual changes in September data, show employment was up 2,800 from the same month last year.

Unemployment dropped to 97,500 off 2,800 from August. This decline is considered normal for September as a result of schools reconvening for the fall term and the removal of students from the labor force. The state's unemployment rate eased down to 6.3 percent from 6.5 percent in August. This jobless figure represents a reduction of 4,000 from a year ago when 6.6 percent of the labor force was without employment.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS OKLAHOMA SEPTEMBER, 1985

EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)



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NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS RISE SEASONALLY

Nonagricultural establishment payrolls rose to 1,185,800 from the revised August figure of 1,175,400. A seasonal increase in government of 13,200 fueled the advance as both teaching and nonteaching support personnel returned to their jobs. Two other industry divisions added workers over the month. Services counted an additional 2,300 jobs, while wholesale-retail trade was up some 700 positions.

Meanwhile, job losses were occurring in five of the eight major industry divisions in September from August. Substantial job reductions were estimated in mining where 2,500 employment opportunities were lost. Also, a significant reduction of 1,300 jobs can be seen in the number recorded for the construction industry in September. Job reductions of 900 net were estimated in the finance-insurance-real estate division as banking and insurance carriers accounted for most of the loss. Continuing the trend of recent months, relatively small decreases also occurred in manufacturing as well as transportation-public utilities.

September nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 3,800 from the corresponding 1984 period. Manufacturing led the decline with a 6,700 worker loss, primarily centered in the durable goods sector where machinery (exc. electrical), transportation equipment, and fabricated metal products showed large employment declines. Next, mining continued to show over the year weakness with a loss of 6,500 jobs. In addition, construction employment was down by 3,200, while transportation-public utilities employment also declined by 1,900 jobs. Employment increased in four nonfarm industry divisions over the year ending in September.

Government recorded by far the largest gain with an increase of 9,400 workers, largely due to the expanded employment opportunities available in education at the local government level. Traditional expansion of trade and services was visible as year to year gains of 2,600 and 2,100 respectively were estimated in those industry divisions. Finance-insurance-real estate was also on the plus side for the year with a 400 job gain.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates declined in 50 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in September compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 21 and remained unchanged in the remaining 6 counties. Statewide, unemployment declined in September, dropping to 6.3 percent from 6.5 percent in August. At the national level, the unemployment rate remained unchanged from month to month, steady at 6.9 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 48 counties this September compared to the corresponding month a year ago. During this same 12 month period, 25 had higher rates while rates were unchanged in four. This September's State rate of 6.3 percent was down slightly from the 6.6 percent of September, 1984. Nationally, the 6.9 percent was also down from 7.1 percent a year earlier.

Unemployment was lower in the Oklahoma City MSA and unchanged from August in the Tulsa MSA. The percent idled in the Oklahoma City Metro Area was down to 5.3 percent from 5.5 in August but showed no change from one year ago. Conversely, the Tulsa MSA unemployment rate was the same for September as the August rate of 6.2 percent but declined compared to the 6.6 percent in September of last year.

SEPTEMBER INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The total number of insured unemployed in the state of Oklahoma for the week which ended September 21, 1985, was 22,854. This represented 1,439 fewer claimants than the 24,293 who made claims during the comparable week of August. It was also 3,681 less than the number of insured unemployed reported during July.

Generally, the insured unemployment in each major industrial group decreased over the month. The one notable exception to this trend occurred in the number of insured unemployed formerly in construction. From this industry, 3,684, or 16.1 percent of the September total represented an increase above the August level of 3,606, or 14.8 percent of the total for that month. Other industries from which major numbers of the insured unemployed came were: manufacturing with 4,860, or 21.3 percent; services, with 4,468, or 19.8 percent; trade, with 3,806, or 16.8 percent; and mining, with 3,058, or 13.4 percent.

The rank order of the insured unemployed by size of each occupational group was, for the most part, the same in September as it was in August. The over-the-month change in each group's size was downward, with the notable exception of the number of insured unemployed reported in mechanical trade occupations which had 52 more claimants in September than in August. In September, the number of insured unemployed from structural occupations decreased, though as a proportion of the total, it was an increase from 18.5 percent to 19.4. There were 271 fewer insured unemployed from miscellaneous occupations. The number of former service occupations employees decreased 297 over the month. This resulted in a decrease from 8.7 to 7.9 percent, the largest proportional decrease for an occupation over the month. Clerical employment decreased 422, the most in any group over the month.

The duration patterns were lower in each measured category. In the duration category "under 5 weeks," the 7,656 claimants represented 329 fewer insured unemployed than during August; for the category "5-14 weeks," 8,496 represented 640 fewer insured unemployed; and the category "15 weeks and over" 6,702 represented 470 fewer.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5 - 14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total *	22,854	100.0	14,417	8,437	7,656	8,496	6,702
Mining	3,058	13.4	2,689	369	997	1,270	791
Construction	3,684	16.1	3,417	267	1,173	1,426	1,085
Manufacturing	4,860	21.3	8,082	1,778	1,641	1,772	1,447
Transp.-Pub. Util.	1,018	4.5	699	319	363	358	297
Trade	3,806	16.7	1,708	2,098	1,197	1,369	1,240
Services	4,468	19.6	1,859	2,609	1,551	1,591	1,326
Other	1,960	8.3	963	997	734	710	516

* Data for week ending September 21, 1985.

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 41.2 hours each workweek, earned an average hourly wage of \$9.83, and were paid an average of \$405.00 during September 1985. This average workweek, slightly longer than reported the previous month, was associated with a modest 10 cents an hour increase in average hourly wages and an average increase of \$8.42 in weekly salaries. Workers in the manufacturing of durable goods and nondurable goods earned more weekly wages, on the average, than during the previous month. The average hours worked each week in these industries increased slightly as did the average weekly salary. The weekly salary average increased \$5.95 in durable goods; it increased \$12.12 in nondurable goods.

The greatest increase in weekly wages was \$33.56 for workers in paper and allied products. This increased rate required a longer workweek, as the average increased more than three hours at the same time that the average hourly wage increased 12 cents. The greatest over-the-month decline in average weekly wages was \$13.96 in newspapers and periodicals. The length of the average workweek in these industries decreased more than an hour to less than a 39-hour week. The hourly wage in these industries dipped an average of almost 10 cents an hour during the same period.

The average weekly salary increased in all durable goods manufacturing industries surveyed, except in the manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment.

Hours and earnings are also averaged for workers in five nonmanufacturing industries which are reported in the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication. Weekly earnings in four of these industries increased over the month. The largest wage increase occurred in the oil and gas industries. The September average weekly salary was \$12.73 more than it was the previous month. A slight increase in both hours worked and hourly wages also was evident in the oil and gas industries. In contrast, the average weekly wage in retail trade (except eating and drinking places), dropped \$5.07 below the level reported the previous month. This was associated with slight dips in both average weekly hours and hourly earnings in this industry. Construction workers, on the average, earned only \$2.46 per week more in September than they did in August. They worked, on the average, almost a full hour more per week, however, and earned a wage that was 20 cents an hour less, on the average, than during the previous month. Public utilities workers earned an average of \$7.86 each week with the average hourly wage increasing 25 cents. Finally, the average hours worked each week in this industry remained essentially unchanged over the month.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Sept. 1985p	Aug 1985r	Sept 1984p		Aug 85 Sept 85	Sept 84 Sept 85
Total Labor Force †	1547.1	1545.0	1548.3	0.1	2.1	-1.2
Unemployment	97.5	100.3	101.5	-2.8	-2.8	-4.0
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.5	6.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1449.6	1444.7	1446.8	0.3	4.9	2.8
Agriculture	54.2	47.9	54.6	13.2	6.3	-0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.6	182.2	181.1	-4.2	-7.6	-6.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	0	.4	.0	-100	.4	0
† Based on place-of-residence concept.						
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1185.8	1175.4	1189.6	0.9	10.4	-3.8
Manufacturing	169.8	170.4	176.5	-0.4	-0.6	-6.7
Durable Goods	105.8	105.9	111.6	-0.1	-0.1	-5.8
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.9	11.1	11.2	-1.8	-0.2	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	4.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.8	16.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.8	8.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.8	35.2	36.9	-1.1	-0.4	-2.1
Construction & Related Mach	13.0	13.2	14.0	-1.5	-0.2	-1.0
Oil Field Machinery	8.2	8.3	9.3	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	7.0	6.6	-1.4	-0.1	0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.3	11.2	12.1	0.9	0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment	18.7	18.4	20.0	1.6	0.3	-1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.6	11.5	12.2	0.9	0.1	-0.6
Aircraft & Parts	6.6	6.4	7.3	3.1	0.2	-0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.0	64.5	64.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9
Food & Kindred Products	14.6	14.5	14.9	0.7	0.1	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.4	9.3	9.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.7	3.3	-5.4	-0.2	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.2	7.6	8.5	-5.3	-0.4	-1.3
Petroleum Refining	6.7	7.1	7.9	-5.6	-0.4	-1.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.1	12.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	68.3	70.8	74.8	-3.5	-2.5	-6.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	65.7	68.1	71.7	-3.5	-2.4	-6.0
Construction	48.0	49.3	51.2	-2.6	-1.3	-3.2
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.0	10.1	11.0	-1.0	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.5	63.0	64.4	-0.8	-0.5	-1.9
Transportation	32.7	32.7	33.7	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	16.4	17.3	-1.2	-0.2	-1.1
Communications & Electric, GA	29.8	30.3	30.7	-1.7	-0.5	-0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	294.0	293.3	291.4	0.2	0.7	2.6
Wholesale Trade	68.7	69.2	69.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4
Retail Trade	225.3	224.1	222.3	0.5	1.2	3.0
General Merchandise Stores	29.7	29.9	30.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3
Department Stores	12.5	12.6	13.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
Food Stores	38.3	37.5	38.8	2.1	0.8	-0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.4	26.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.2	14.5	14.7	-2.1	-0.3	-0.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.1	67.0	65.7	-1.3	-0.9	0.4
Banking	21.2	21.7	22.0	-2.3	-0.5	-0.8
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.4	9.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Services	226.4	224.1	224.3	1.0	2.3	2.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.0	12.3	12.2	-1.4	-0.3	-0.2
Personal Services	11.7	11.5	11.6	1.7	0.2	0.1
Health Services	70.8	70.9	69.3	-0.1	-0.1	1.0
Hospitals	28.3	28.4	28.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
Total Government	250.7	237.5	241.3	5.6	13.2	9.4
Federal Government	50.8	51.9	48.6	-2.1	-1.1	2.2
State and Local Government	199.9	185.6	192.7	7.7	14.3	7.2
State Government	69.6	64.1	70.2	8.6	5.5	-0.6
Local Government	130.3	121.5	122.5	7.2	8.8	7.8

* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

SEPTEMBER 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sep 1985p	Aug 1985r	Sep 1984r	Sep 1985p	Aug 1985r	Sep 1984r	Sep 1985p	Aug 1985r	Sep 1984r
MANUFACTURING	\$405.00	\$396.58	\$405.32	41.2	40.8	41.7	\$ 9.83	\$ 9.72	\$ 9.72
DURABLE GOODS	424.92	418.97	420.61	41.7	41.4	42.4	10.19	10.12	9.92
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	438.10	435.69	440.15	42.7	42.3	42.9	10.26	10.30	10.26
PRIMARY METALS	422.72	408.67	393.44	43.4	43.2	41.9	9.74	9.46	9.39
FABRICATED METALS	377.10	367.54	384.99	40.9	40.3	41.0	9.22	9.12	9.39
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	388.45	373.70	382.89	42.5	40.4	41.8	9.14	9.25	9.16
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	424.34	414.38	437.30	43.3	42.5	45.6	9.80	9.75	9.59
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	439.43	436.89	434.30	41.3	41.1	41.8	10.64	10.63	10.39
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	404.15	405.81	416.75	39.7	40.5	42.7	10.18	10.02	9.76
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	515.60	514.56	472.91	40.0	40.2	38.7	12.89	12.80	12.22
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	439.50	436.32	398.98	42.3	43.2	43.7	10.39	10.10	9.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	368.63	356.51	376.12	40.2	39.7	40.4	9.17	8.98	9.31
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	328.13	324.66	339.44	41.8	41.2	40.7	7.85	7.88	8.34
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	183.09	180.68	172.68	36.4	37.1	35.9	5.03	4.87	4.81
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	440.83	407.27	405.00	44.8	41.9	40.5	9.84	9.72	10.00
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	384.50	391.19	396.95	41.3	42.2	42.5	9.31	9.27	9.34
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	366.44	380.40	419.04	38.9	40.0	43.2	9.42	9.51	9.70
PETROLEUM REFINING	483.85	476.91	543.58	36.6	37.7	42.5	13.22	12.65	12.79
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	473.24	460.51	445.82	43.9	43.2	43.2	10.78	10.66	10.32
CONSTRUCTION	428.85	426.39	441.07	38.6	37.7	39.4	11.11	11.31	11.21
PUBLIC UTILITIES	501.02	493.16	472.58	41.0	41.2	40.6	12.22	11.97	11.64
WHOLESALE TRADE	370.50	362.07	358.15	39.0	39.1	39.4	9.50	9.26	9.09
RETAIL TRADE*	197.81	202.88	193.13	31.2	31.7	31.1	6.34	6.40	6.21

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 124,200 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - Preliminary

R - Revised.

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: SEPTEMBER 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
U.S.	107,867,000	7,984,000	115,851,000	6.9	6.9	7.1
OKLAHOMA	1,449,600	97,500	1,547,100	6.3	6.5	6.6
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,650	620	8,270	7.5	7.7	7.8
2 ALFALFA	3,320	90	3,410	2.6	3.9	2.9
3 ATOKA	4,960	530	5,490	9.7	9.2	10.0
4 BEAVER	3,490	120	3,610	3.3	2.9	2.9
5 BECKHAM	9,170	790	9,960	7.9	8.5	9.3
6 BLAINE	5,640	400	6,040	6.6	6.6	6.2
7 BRYAN	14,150	1,050	15,200	6.9	7.7	7.6
8 CADDO	13,170	1,290	14,460	8.9	9.0	7.9
9 CANADIAN	32,550	1,650	34,200	4.8	5.3	4.4
10 CARTER	20,975	1,400	22,375	6.3	6.8	7.0
11 CHEROKEE	14,630	1,330	15,960	8.3	8.8	10.6
12 CHOCTAW	4,940	660	5,600	11.8	11.9	11.9
13 CIMARRON	1,570	100	1,670	6.0	7.6	3.9
14 CLEVELAND	74,675	3,775	78,450	4.8	5.0	4.6
15 COAL	1,970	220	2,190	10.0	10.8	12.6
16 COMANCHE	38,975	2,175	41,150	5.3	5.1	5.9
17 COTTON	2,390	130	2,520	5.2	5.5	5.3
18 CRAIG	7,580	510	8,090	6.3	6.2	5.5
19 CREEK	30,500	2,225	32,725	6.8	6.6	6.9
20 CUSTER	14,400	760	15,160	5.0	5.7	6.2
21 DELAWARE	11,000	760	11,760	6.5	6.4	6.6
22 DEWEY	3,050	180	3,230	5.6	4.4	6.9

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
23 ELLIS	2,760	170	2,930	5.8	5.9	6.5
24 GARFIELD	28,375	1,850	30,225	6.1	6.1	6.0
25 GARVIN	11,600	800	12,400	6.5	6.7	6.5
26 GRADY	19,080	1,720	20,800	8.3	9.0	8.0
27 GRANT	2,930	110	3,040	3.6	4.0	3.6
28 GREER	3,090	130	3,220	4.0	4.7	5.3
29 HARMON	1,890	120	2,010	6.0	8.2	5.5
30 HARPER	1,760	90	1,850	4.9	4.9	3.9
31 HASKELL	4,640	720	5,360	13.4	14.5	11.7
32 HUGHES	4,770	730	5,500	13.3	13.0	14.2
33 JACKSON	10,880	730	11,610	6.3	6.5	5.6
34 JEFFERSON	3,380	290	3,670	7.9	8.4	8.4
35 JOHNSTON	4,210	350	4,560	7.7	7.2	7.3
36 KAY	23,450	1,525	24,975	6.1	6.7	6.3
37 KINGFISHER	7,580	320	7,900	4.1	4.5	4.9
38 KIOWA	5,590	310	5,900	5.3	6.1	5.8
39 LATIMER	3,110	500	3,610	13.9	16.7	14.0
40 LEFLORE	12,130	1,430	13,560	10.5	10.6	11.0
41 LINCOLN	10,370	1,020	11,390	9.0	11.8	8.6
42 LOGAN	14,730	710	15,440	4.6	5.0	4.4
43 LOVE	2,450	250	2,700	9.3	9.1	10.5
44 MCCLAIN	11,260	580	11,840	4.9	5.2	4.8
45 MCCURTAIN	13,510	1,450	14,960	9.7	9.3	9.4
46 MCINTOSH	6,050	480	6,530	7.4	7.3	9.9
47 MAJOR	3,880	240	4,120	5.8	5.5	5.9

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
48 MARSHALL	4,250	350	4,600	7.6	7.3	7.3
49 MAYES	16,120	1,380	17,500	7.9	7.7	8.6
50 MURRAY	5,500	410	5,910	6.9	6.9	7.3
51 MUSKOGEE	28,975	2,775	31,750	8.7	8.7	9.7
52 NOBLE	5,530	280	5,810	4.8	5.1	5.3
53 NOWATA	4,250	370	4,620	8.0	7.8	9.3
54 OKFUSKEE	4,160	430	4,590	9.4	9.9	9.8
55 OKLAHOMA	307,575	17,450	325,025	5.4	5.5	5.5
56 OKMULGEE	12,500	1,125	13,625	8.3	9.0	9.4
57 OSAGE	19,725	1,025	20,750	4.9	5.1	5.4
58 OTTAWA	12,225	1,300	13,525	9.6	10.5	10.3
59 PAWNEE	6,050	510	6,560	7.8	8.0	9.7
60 PAYNE	32,725	1,225	33,950	3.6	3.8	3.7
61 PITTSBURG	12,150	1,950	14,100	13.8	14.4	11.9
62 PONTOTOC	16,330	990	17,320	5.7	5.5	5.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	29,950	1,950	31,900	6.1	6.4	5.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	3,030	400	3,430	11.7	14.2	15.1
65 ROGER MILLS	2,500	190	2,690	7.1	5.4	7.2
66 ROGERS	24,250	1,760	26,010	6.8	6.7	6.3
67 SEMINOLE	11,160	1,180	12,340	9.6	10.1	10.1
68 SEQUOYAH	15,000	1,390	16,390	8.5	8.6	8.1
69 STEPHENS	19,480	1,280	20,760	6.2	6.1	6.7
70 TEXAS	8,360	320	8,680	3.7	3.5	3.4
71 TILLMAN	4,410	310	4,720	6.6	6.9	6.9
72 TULSA	237,975	15,975	253,950	6.3	6.3	6.9

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
73 WAGONER	21,760	1,210	22,970	5.3	5.0	5.2
74 WASHINGTON	24,750	1,090	25,840	4.2	4.7	3.9
75 WASHITA	6,940	490	7,430	6.6	6.7	7.2
76 WOODS	5,910	160	6,070	2.6	2.2	3.0
77 WOODWARD	11,870	850	12,720	6.7	6.9	7.4

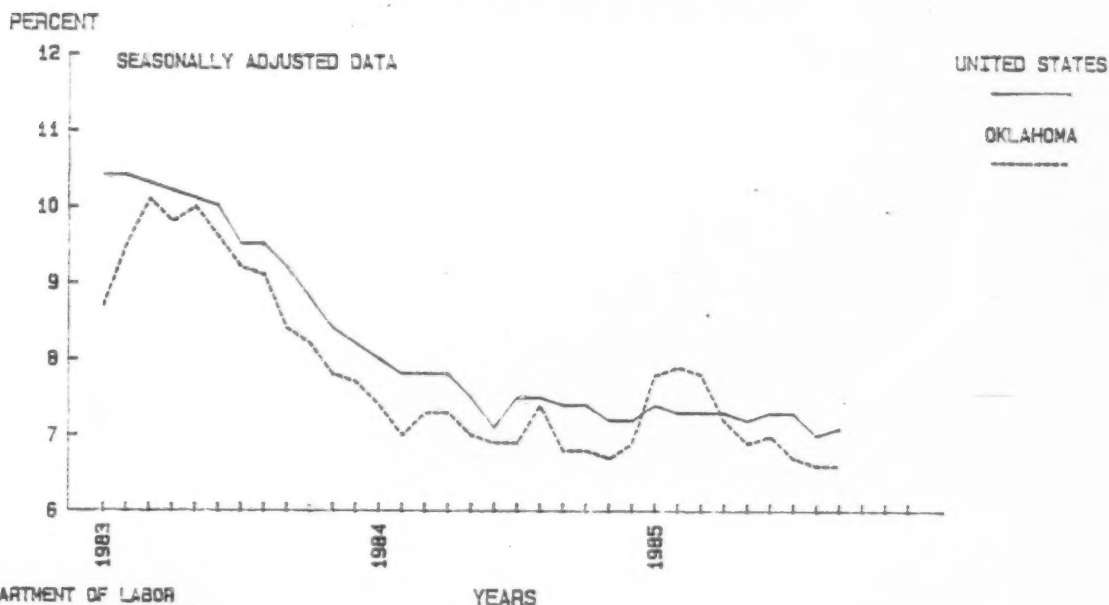
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	470,800	26,100	496,900	5.3	5.5	5.3
TULSA MSA	334,200	22,200	356,400	6.2	6.2	6.6

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	38,800	2,000	40,800	4.9
B. SOUTHWEST	54,400	3,500	57,900	6.0
C. NORTH CENTRA	80,700	4,800	85,500	5.6
D. SOUTH CENTRA	112,100	7,800	119,900	6.5
E. CENTRAL	365,300	20,200	385,500	5.2
F. TULSA	288,200	19,200	307,400	6.2
G. EAST CENTRAL	99,200	7,100	106,300	6.7
H. SOUTHERN	86,400	6,300	92,700	6.8
I. NORTHEAST	100,200	7,200	107,400	6.7
J. EASTERN	106,600	8,900	115,500	7.7
K. SOUTHEAST	53,500	7,100	60,600	11.7
L. CLEVELAND	64,200	3,400	67,600	5.0

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

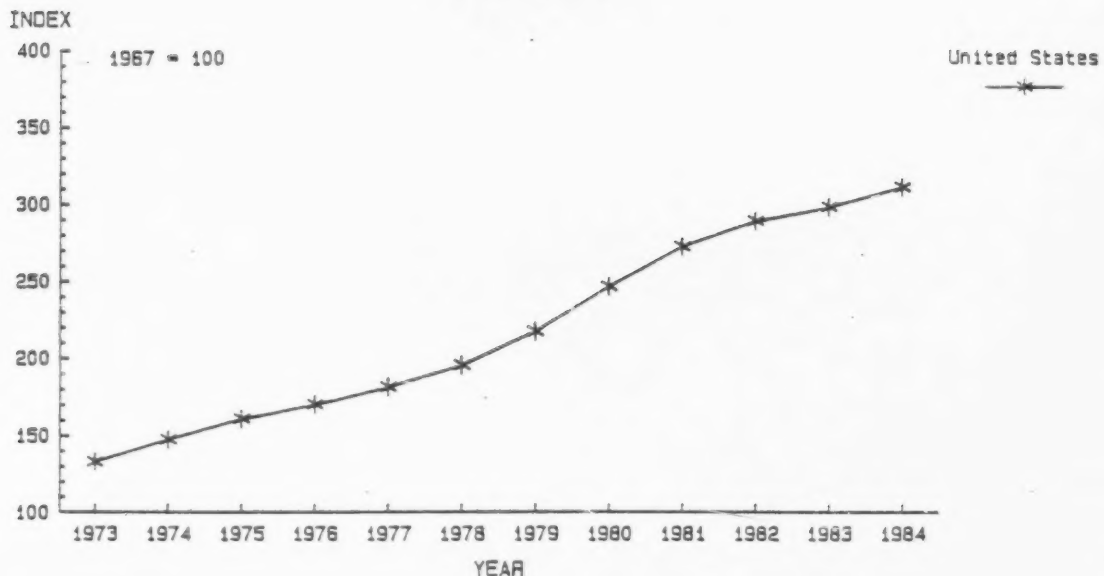
COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.6	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.

The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL		MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE		
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3			
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3			
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 557-7111.